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ARTILLERY DUEL NOW UNDER WAY

Italians Find Austrians Strongly Entrenched At Goritz

Fierce Infantry Engagements Fought North Of Tolmino

Rome, June 17.—The stand of the Austrians at Goritz is developing the first general engagement of the Italian campaign. The Italian troops, having established themselves on the eastern bank of the Isonzo river at three important points, have found that the Austrians are solidly entrenched on a long line of hills, stretching from Podgora, west of Goritz, to Monte Fortina, in the Isonzo valley, south of the town.

According to an official report from General Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, the Austrian defenses are concrete entrenchments, often in several lines, protected by a network of mines and concealed batteries. Against these positions the Italians had to content themselves so far with artillery engagements at long range, meanwhile attempting to outflank the Austrians to the north and attacking rear, the mountains forming a natural defense for Goritz. General Cadorna announces that the artillery duel "is proceeding satisfactorily."

North of Tolmino, where the Italian-Austrian frontier bends to the south in the upper reaches of the Isonzo, there have been fierce infantry engagements. An official statement issued here says that in the Monte Nero region the Alpine troops were victorious in a terrific mountain fight, taking 300 prisoners.

On the Carnic front, the activity of the Austrians makes it seem that they are concentrating large numbers of troops in the region of Monte Groce, with the intention of attempting an invasion of Italy at that point to offset the incursion of the Italians on the Friuli front and compel the Italians to rush reinforcements to the army holding the Carnic passes, and so diminish the strength of the army attacking Goritz.

Between the Val d'Inferno and Malborghetto, on a plateau 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, desperate fighting is going on every day.

The Austrians are offering an effective resistance to the Italian advance here. The Italian objective being the railroad from the interior to Franzensfeste, in Tyrol. It has been learned in the course of artillery engagements to the east of Monfalcone that the Austrians have fortified practically every step of the road from Monfalcone to Trieste.

The Italian fleet which has been concentrated since the opening of hostilities at Taranto, near the entrance to the Adriatic, put to sea under sealed order.

RHEIMS UNDER FIRE

French Report Fresh Gains Near Arras and in the Vosges.

Paris, June 17.—Fresh gains by French troops in the sector north of

Arras, near Lorette, and in the labyrinth, are recorded by the war office in Belgium, near Ypres, the British have launched an attack against the Germans and captured a line of trenches. At the other extremity of the battle line, in the Vosges, French forces have progressed along both banks of the river Fecht, occupying Braun Kopf, taking 340 prisoners. The French have not been able to maintain the gains made west of La Passee. The city of Rheims was again subjected to a bombardment by the Germans. The war office announces that about 100 bombs in all were dropped on the city and that several fell on the cathedral. Nothing is said regarding the damage. Several civilians were killed at Nancy by bombs dropped by a German aviator.

Three More Trawlers Sunk.

London, June 17.—Lloyd's reports that three Aberdeen trawlers, the Petrel, Explorer and Japonica, have been sunk by German submarines.

MOVING ON LEMBERG

Austro-German Forces Encountering Stubborn Resistance.

London, June 17.—Except for the check administered temporarily to the forces of General Von Linsingen at the Dniester, the Austro-Germans appear to be advancing slowly to the eastward toward Lemberg, in Galicia. They are fighting every foot of the way, however, and the Russians are contesting stubbornly. Dispatches from Petrograd indicate that the new Austro-German forces have joined General Von Mackensen's army, which is moving eastward in a long battle front. These forces are at present engaged in battle around Senawa, Jaroslaw and along the right bank of the San. The Russians held the advance for three days, but finally were compelled to retire on the right bank of the Lubazowka and the Wyssnka, a tributary of the San.

DEALS WITH WAR'S HORRORS

First of Bryan's Series of Statements Is Given Out.

Washington, June 17.—William J. Bryan gave out the first in his series of statements in which he discusses what he calls "The Causeless War." This communication, which was rather brief, deals with the horrors of war and hardly invites controversy. The next statement to be issued will recite the situations or causes that brought on the conflict, and the third paper will suggest a way out of the difficulty.

Mr. Bryan will leave Washington for Miami, Fla., soon, but will be back in Washington within a week or ten days. The Bryan home is thronged with callers daily. Many men and women prominent in official and social life are among the callers.

HERO AND HEROINE CAUGHT BY PREMATURE EXPLOSION

Hastings, N. Y., June 17.—Frederick DeBelleville, a film actor, and Miss Betty Marshall, leading woman for a local film company, nearly lost their lives by the premature explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite under an old scow from which they were about to jump into the Hudson river as the hero and heroine in final pictures of a movie called "The Trade Secret." The derelict scow, the Thomas Wal-

lace, was blown to smithereens. Mr. DeBelleville and Miss Marshall were hurled into the water unconscious and a launch containing three camera men was overturned, the movie cameras with their precious films sinking to the bottom of the river. Miss Marshall was burned on her arms and body and DeBelleville sustained a bad cut on the top of his head. After receiving treatment both were able to go to their homes.

WAINWRIGHT, LARGEST TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER OF UNITED STATES NAVY, LAUNCHED AT CAMDEN, N. J.



LAUNCHING DESTROYER WAINWRIGHT; EVELYN WAINWRIGHT TURPIN, SPONSOR.

In the accompanying illustration are shown the United States torpedo boat destroyer Wainwright, launched at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in Camden, N. J., and Miss Evelyn Wainwright Turpin of Jamestown, R. I., who acted as sponsor to the craft. The vessel is the largest of this type in the United States navy and is armed with four-inch fifty calibre rapid fire guns and four twenty-one inch twin torpedo tubes; deck mounting. The vessel is propelled by twin screws, driven by turbines, with geared turbines for cruising. Steam is supplied by four express type water tube boilers, fitted for burning oil fuel, four smoke stacks, two masts, wireless telegraph and two

thirty-inch searchlights are fitted. Accommodations are provided for a complement of 100, consisting of five commissioned officers, eight petty officers and eighty-seven men. The boat is named after the following: Richard Wainwright, born Jan. 5, 1817, Charleston, Mass.; died Aug. 10, 1882, near New Orleans; entered the United States navy as midshipman May 11, 1831, and was killed in battle near New Orleans, Aug. 10, 1862, while in command of the United States steamship Hartford. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, commander U. S. navy, born July 27, 1821, New York; died Jan. 1, 1863, near Galveston, Tex.; entered United States navy as a midshipman June 13, 1837. During the civil war he commanded the U. S.

steamship Harriet Lane, Admiral Porter's flagship, in an engagement with Forts Jackson and St. Philip; took part in operations below Vicksburg and was killed while commanding that vessel in an attack on the Confederate forts in Galveston harbor, Jan. 1, 1863. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Jr., ensign, U. S. navy, born Jan. 29, 1849, New York; died June 19, 1870, on United States steamship Mohican; entered United States Naval academy as midshipman July 30, 1863, graduating in June, 1867. He was attached to the Mohican and while in command of a boat expedition against the Pirate steamer Forward lying in a lagoon at San Blas, Mexico, he received wounds from which he died June 19, 1870.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION WILL HAVE LESS EFFICIENCY

Columbus, June 17.—In the opinion of S. E. Strode, member of the state agriculture commission and chief of the dairy and food division, the public has been shorn of much of its protection from adulterated foods by the work of the last legislature. The assembly cut the appropriation for the dairy and food department for analyzing and detecting adulterated foods from \$8,500 to \$3,500. It did, however, appropriate \$5,000 for this purpose to be used under the direction of the board of health. Though the total appropriation exceeds former allowances to the dairy and food department by \$500, Mr. Strode contends that the division of the work can have only one effect, less efficiency.

LANDS CHIEF CLERKSHIP

Columbus, June 17.—H. L. Hastings of Caldwell, Noble county, was appointed to succeed J. H. Tilton of Columbus as chief clerk in the state highway department. Mr. Hastings assumed his new duties immediately after being appointed.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL

Sandusky, O., June 17.—The national convention of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in session at Cedar Point, elected officers and voted to erect a memorial to President McKinley at Niles, O., his birthplace.

HOSKINS TO RESIGN

Columbus, June 17.—Two of the civil service commissioners, Samuel A. Hoskins, chairman of the commission, and Dr. Charles L. Brown, who are Democrats, are ready, it is said, to step out, leaving only Charles H. Bryson, Bull Moose, still a belligerent. Chairman Hoskins said he intended to notify the governor he would tender his resignation, to take effect in thirty days. He will become a member of a law firm here. Dr. Brown may be asked to remain on the board until replaced by the new commission.

British Steamship Torpedoed. London, June 17.—The British steamship Strathclair, bound from Cardiff to Archangel with coal, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands, and twenty-two members of the crew in eluding the captain, were drowned. One English member of the crew and ten Chinamen were saved and these have been landed at Milford Haven.

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE

Columbus, June 17.—Dr. Charles Edward Jefferson of the Broadway tabernacle, New York, who delivered the annual address to the graduates at O. S. U., advocates a department of peace. Why not, he asks, establish a new department of our government "whose special and exclusive business shall be the cultivating and maintaining of international good will? If we have a secretary of war, why not have a secretary of peace? Why should not the skill and art of diplomacy be utilized in keeping on good terms with our neighbors, instead of being reserved for patching up quarrels?"

"This step we hope to have taken by the formation of a peace league of the great powers, whose primary and fundamental principle shall be that no war can take place between any two members of the league until they have resorted to the machinery that the league proposes to furnish to settle the controversy likely to lead to war. If any member refuses to use this machinery, and attacks another member of the league in breach of his league obligations, all members of the league agree to defend the members attacked by force."

FREDERICK IS FREED

Cleveland, June 17.—Appellate court reversed the decision of Common Pleas Judge Neff and freed School Superintendent J. M. H. Frederick from the \$500 fine and ten day jail sentence imposed upon him for contempt of court. Neff held Frederick in contempt for alleged failure to comply with a court ruling that school teachers active in forming a union should not fail of reappointment by Frederick because of such activity.

Three Persons Bitten. Gallipolis, O., June 17.—Three persons were bitten by dogs here. Seven dogs have been killed.

OUTLINES AIMS OF PEACE LEAGUE

Former President Taft Addresses the Delegates.

CONFERENCE AT PHILADELPHIA

Speaker of the Opinion That League of Peace Could Be Formed Which Would Enable Nations to Avoid War by Furnishing a Practical Means of Settling International Quarrels. Prominent Men Present.

Philadelphia, June 17.—William H. Taft, former president, outlined the plan for the proposed League of Peace which is being discussed in Independence hall today. Mr. Taft was firmly of the opinion that the League of Peace could be formed which would enable nations to avoid war by furnishing a practical means of settling international quarrels or "suspending them until the blinding heat of passion had cooled."

At the conference proposals will be considered for a League of Peace and steps will be taken with a view to obtaining the support of public opinion and of governments. The national provisional committee, which called the conference, includes well known publicists, educators, peace advocates, editors and economists. Mr. Taft was assigned the honor of delivering the keynote speech.

Among those who are participating in the conference's deliberations are President Lowell of Harvard university, Oscar S. Straus, a member of the Hague court; Hamilton Holt of New York and former Judge George Gray of Delaware, also a member of the Hague court.

Mr. Taft said in calling the meeting that all present represented no one but themselves. He continued:

"We are not here to suggest a means of bringing the war to an end; much as that is to be desired and much as we would be willing to do to secure peace, that is not within the project of the present meeting. We hope and pray for peace, and our hopes of its coming in the near future is sufficient to make us think that the present is a good time to discuss and formulate a series of proposals to which the assent of a number of the great powers could be secured."

"We think a League of Peace could be formed which would enable nations to avoid war by furnishing a practical means of settling international quarrels, or suspending them until the blinding heat of passion had cooled. When the world conference is held our country will have its official representatives to speak for us."

"In no war has the direct interest that neutrals have in preventing a war between neighbors been so clearly made known. This interest of neutrals has been so forced upon them that it would require only a slight development and growth in the law of international relations to develop that interest into a right to be consulted before such a war among neighbors can be begun."

"This step we hope to have taken by the formation of a peace league of the great powers, whose primary and fundamental principle shall be that no war can take place between any two members of the league until they have resorted to the machinery that the league proposes to furnish to settle the controversy likely to lead to war. If any member refuses to use this machinery, and attacks another member of the league in breach of his league obligations, all members of the league agree to defend the members attacked by force."

NAVAL FORCE TO ACT

United States Determined to Protect American Life in Mexico.

Washington, June 17.—That the United States is determined to resort to firm measures to protect American life in Mexico is indicated in orders forwarded to Admiral Howard, who is in command of the Pacific fleet, to proceed to Tobari bay, near Guaymas, on the west coast, with 200 marines and 300 bluejackets, and to dispatch this force twenty miles inland, if necessary, to protect an American colony that is menaced by the Yaqui Indians. The American colonists whom the government is determined to protect are said to be in great danger. Admiral Howard, who has started for Tobari bay, is empowered to send the marines and bluejackets to the point of the trouble without further conversation with the officials.

Nowadays it's even sanity to say, "I'd rather be wrong than president."

WILL CARRY ON FIGHT

Is The Determination Of Carranza

Villa's Overtures For Peace In Mexico Are Ignored.

LATEST OFFER UNANSWERED

Was Transmitted Through the Medium of the United States Without Comment—Constitutionalist Chief Demands the Unconditional Surrender of Mexico City—Intends to Press His Military Campaign Vigorously.

Washington, June 17.—Overtures for peace in Mexico, made by the Villa-Zapata faction, have been declined for the present by General Carranza. It is stated that three such offers have gone unanswered.

The latest offer was transmitted through the medium of the United States without comment. A few days ago the convention assembled in Mexico City, over which Francisco Lagun Chazaro presided, formally presented to the Brazilian minister, as the representative of the American government, for transmission to General Carranza through diplomatic channels, a proposal for a thirty-day armistice, during which arrangements could be made for establishing a provisional government. It was suggested that both sides should maintain a military status quo and that the armistice be extended from time to time while the parleys continued.

The plan included the holding of a popular election, to be supervised by the factions in control of various sections of the country. The proposal was communicated to General Carranza by American Consul Stillman.

On inquiry as to whether there would be any reply, General Carranza is understood merely to have said there would be none.

The communication from the convention government signed by General Carranza was similar to one sent to General Carranza several weeks ago, signed by Roque Gonzales Garza, then president of the convention government. That, too, was unanswered.

Since last Monday Carranza had a personal telegram from General Villa urging a conference of their representatives for a discussion of peace terms. It is known here, too, that a delegation from the convention at Mexico City met General Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza commander, near the capital, and asked for the arrangement of the armistice, and that he demanded in reply the unconditional surrender of the city.

General Carranza's intention for the present is understood to be to press his military campaign vigorously in the hope that on taking Mexico City and driving Villa forces northward, he will be in a position to merit the recognition of the United States.

PROPERTY WRECKED

Kent, O., June 17.—Seven carloads of strikebreakers for Chicago were turned back at Sterling and rushed through Kent without stopping, engines being changed a mile west of town. The men terrorized eating-house attendants and wrecked property at several points.

DROWNED IN FLOOD

Portsmouth, O., June 17.—The sudden rush of high water in the Schuylkill river claimed its first victim when Homer Stewart, twenty-eight, was swept from the bridge he was guarding into the swirling waters below. His body was immediately carried down stream and was not recovered.